

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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The News.

To begin at home: The big Mule and Mare with out hair, and the Burmese Cattle, and the Guyanetus arrived here yesterday, without beat of drum or other parade, save that of their own fair proportions, and their portraits may now be seen at the stable opposite the Court House, to the great admiration of the colored damsels who resort there with water pails on their heads. Also, the Circus and Menagerie is to be along, with all the beasts and basteesses who are to be here to-morrow, & hold forth in their "great, astonishing and unrivaled feats." Talking about *feet*, we see several persons walking uneasily. They have had their corns taken out by the man who removed corns and warts without pain or ache, with his trigesimal, tragical, magical, magical compound." That was a *feet*, or a *feet* and a *half*.

To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, as we stated yesterday, no paper will be issued on that day. The setting apart of one day for such purpose, is eminently just and proper, and especially so on the part of a people who, upon the whole, have had so many causes for thankfulness, as those of this State and of this town. No doubt the ministers of religion will improve the occasion to impress upon the minds of the people the gratitude they owe to Divine Providence, and their dependence upon it for all blessings, temporal and spiritual. This is their proper sphere; for our humble selves, speaking merely as politicians, we think the observance a good one, and well calculated to lead us to a proper appreciation of the benefits and liberties we enjoy—to show us by the progress we have made under free and liberal institutions, the obligations we are under to preserve them inviolate in spirit and in truth. Perhaps, too, in taking a retrospective view of what we have done, we may be led to reflect on what we have not; so that the occasion may be useful for admonition, as well as encouragement.

In a week from next Monday Congress will assemble, and the real tug of war will commence between those who, having been instrumental in placing Mr. Pierce in the Presidential chair, are inclined to sustain him there, and those who, having been also instrumental in his elevation, are determined to ally themselves with his enemies, because they are not his rulers, or because they have not been able to monopolize all the power and emoluments of office. The Message will soon be before us. In the meantime, therefore, discussion and conjecture would only be thrown away, in view of an approaching tangible revelation.

There seems to be a desire on the part of both parties in this State to open the canvass for Governor and members of the Legislature earlier than usual in the coming Spring. For our own part, whenever the canvass does open we expect to take a hand fairly and openly and strongly for the Democratic men and measures, though sooth to say, we cannot perceive any especial use in a long canvass. However, let it come. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by discussion. We shall go in for the straight-srippe and no stragglers. Every man has a perfect right to choose and avow his own side of any question, but he has not a right to assume one name and act according to another creed.

From Europe, that is from the direction of Turkey and Russia, there is nothing definite. The next steamer will bring six days later news, but it is more than questionable whether anything will be added to our stock of reliable information. We will hear, perhaps, of continued difficulties, and it may be collisions in the Principalities, and of the inevitable outbreak of general hostilities; and then, on the other hand, of the renewed and more promising prospect of settlement through the efforts of the mediating powers. For our own part, we hope that these efforts may be successful. True freedom, and above all, the fitness for it, which is the main thing, can never be advanced in a state of war and outrage; neither have we any confidence whatever in the uneasy spirits floating about on the surface of European revolution without a fixed home or a definite idea. The Red Republicans, the Kossoths, the Mazzinis will never benefit the world. They may pull down, but they will never build up.

Commerce, civilization—intelligence are the great liberators, and to their growth peace is all essential. Let demagogues whine as they will about the down-trodden people; but even upon the Continent of Europe the power and the comfort of the people have increased more since the peace of 1815, than in any century of wars and revolutions.

Daily Journal 23d inst.

ED. Time and again, and again have we striven to impress upon our readers the fact, that we cannot and will not publish communications, and more especially, notices of deaths or marriages, unless the real name of the sender be given; and yet, day and daily do we get such, with a request to publish them and oblige "A Friend," "A Subcriber," "A Reader," "A Friend of the Deceased," and all that sort of thing. Once more, and once for all, we request persons so acting to take full notice that they are simply losing their trouble. Their communications cannot appear. It is a reasonable and proper rule to be enforced against all alike.

ED. The Corner Stone of a new Episcopal Church, to be called St. John's Church, was laid last Monday afternoon, at the intersection of Third and Red Cross streets, with appropriate ceremonies. The restry and congregation of St. James' Church moved in procession from that place of worship to the site of the contemplated edifice, where the services suitable to the occasion were performed by Right Rev. Dr. Atchinson, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, assisted by Rev. Dr. Drane, Rector of St. James' Church, of this place. The address—eminently adapted to the occasion—was delivered by Bishop Atchinson, and was listened to with pleasure and breathless attention. Enclosed in the Stone were deposited various coins—list of Federal, State and town officers—papers of the day, and other things usually deposited on such occasions.

ED. A writer in the Fayetteville Carolinian of Saturday last suggests the name of Hon. John W. Ellis, now a Judge of the Superior Court, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Judge Ellis is certainly able, trustworthy and popular, and his course upon the bench has enhanced his previous high standing with the people. He would receive a hearty support if nominated.

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LAW AND LOVE; OR MONEY VS. MATRIMONY.—Elizabeth Eberts is a pretty, young German widow, who works at the tailoring business, and has a handsome pile of money, to set off the beauty of her sward, good-looking countenance. Lewis Davis, a bachelor friend from the "fader-land," has had his eye on the "widder," and she in turn, has had a tender regard for him. Some months since there was a mutual promise of marriage between them, and a portion of the money of the woman was lent to the firm of which Lewis was a partner. All the time she had a sharp look-out for the affairs of the firm, and about a month ago, under a suspicion that affairs were not prospering with her intended, she got the better of her attachment for Lewis, and at the same time procured an attachment upon his property. Other creditors made a strike, and the firm was found unable to pay more than twenty cents upon each dollar of the debts. Lewis is saved by about \$250, which he put into the hands of the lady to keep him, while affairs were being settled, supposing that it would all be made right by their marriage. No sooner had she got the money into her possession than she determined to appropriate it towards the payment of the debt due her, and at the same time began to talk of postponing the ceremony, and finally declined the honor of giving her hand. He took a friend and called to see her, but was told that she was not smart enough to be her husband. He then demanded the money, but she was in no hurry to pay over, postponing that as she had formerly done the nuptial ceremony. This angered him, and he told her that she must either pay him the money or marry him, or suffer the consequences. She chose the latter alternative, and yesterday was taken before the Police Court to answer to a charge of larceny. Lewis and several friends testified to the facts in the case, and she was held in \$400 for trial at the Municipal Court. She appeared modestly upon the stand, and seemed to care but little for the charge against her; probably she knows that she can at any time stop the proceedings by accepting the hand of her accuser, when all other means of escaping from the accusation fail.—*Boston Herald.*

Lori's Wives.—A French savant, M. de Sauley, gives the following interpretation of the sacred narrative of Lori's wife:

"The Djebel-el-Melekh, or Jebel Sdom, presents a compact mass of rock salt, the height of which varies, but never exceeds 100 yards. At the summit, the salt is covered over by a stratum of clay, a dirty white hue. The whole of the hill side presents numerous fissures hollowed by the winter-torrents, and the constant crumbling of the soil. At many points appear vast pyramidal columns of salt, one of which has no doubt been taken by Captain Lynch for the famous pillar into which Lori's wife was transformed. All the disconnected masses, and those which still adhere to the mountain, have their surfaces deeply furrowed and indented at every step. Lori's wife having loitered behind, either through fear or curiosity, was most likely crushed by one of these descending fragments, and when Lori and his children turned round to look toward the place where she had stopped, they saw nothing but the salt rock which covered her body. The catastrophe may be explained many ways; but having visited the spot, I hold to the opinion I have now advanced, without seeking, however, to impose it on others."

Plain English.—What a pity people will swear, and what a pity they use the heat of mother tongue to do it in! We heard a Flanders cartman, this morning, bestowing a string of epithets and a string of buck-skin upon an audience of one, viz., his poor old horse; the former of which, as good, sterling Saxon, would have made the fame of any man who, for half an hour, could draw from the same pure English words. We do not mean to say that our cartman's language was very courtly, but it was muscular and Saxon to a degree; there was the ring of true coin in it, just as a man grows earnest; we came very near writing honest, and perhaps it would have been better if we had—he grows natural and child-like and fall back upon his vernacular. When a man gets in a fog, he drifts on a Homeric bar, or *oar*, we can't think of a better world, his brother thought, with some passage from Tacitus or Livy—irritate the most artifical man that ever was "made up"; and if he is not an unmitigated fool, his vernacular will come up from the bottom of his heart, where it was packed away beneath much Latin and Greek, and thin strata of French and German, and he will say more and better, in a minute, than he had uttered before in month.

English, like beauty, is, "when unadorned, adorn'd the most." The cunning old rogue who said that language was made to hide one's thoughts would not have spoiled the point, but saved the truth, had he amended it by substituting *used for made*, and, *itis true*."

When people fall to quarreling, they have much to say about "plain talk." That's just the sort of talk—plain English, or none at all.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Who Killed the Bull?—The bull of a neighbor of mine (Squire Johnson) was killed; it was a valuable one, and the Squire's suspicion was immediately fastened on a trifling fellow in the neighborhood, with whom he had a difficulty, by the name of Williams, as the perpetrator of the deed, but who indignantly repelled the "soft impeachment." The Squire, from his intimate acquaintance with human nature, believed that he could substantiate the charge by a fellow of the name of Smith, and accordingly had his summoned as a witness. The trial was before Squire W., and John S. Hale appeared for the plaintiff. The defense was conducted by Ceylon F. Brayer.

The witness Smith was called, and after being duly impressed with the solemnity of an oath, and of the importance of depositing to the truth, by Squire W., began:

"You know, Mr. Smith, that Squire Johnson's bull was killed!"

"I do," says Smith.

"And you also know that Williams killed the bull!"

"I do."

"How far off were you when the bull was killed?"

"About four hundred yards."

"Did you see Williams kill the bull?"

"No."

"Did you ever hear Williams, or any one else, say that he killed the bull?"

"I did not."

"Then, Mr. Smith, if you were four hundred yards from where the bull was killed, didn't see him, didn't hear the report of the rifle, Williams nor any one else didn't tell you he did it, please inform this court how you know that my client, Williams, killed the bull?"

Smith thought a minute, and then said:

"I heard him drap."

New York Spirit of the Times.

Gone Astray.—Cold words to fall on a living heart—he has gone astray. And is this the time to desert him? This the time to taunt him with words that roll like lava from your passion, and only tear his soul? No! he passes under clouds; he is light now; perhaps he has no other.

May a true heart, that would have come back like the dove to the ark after its first transgression, be almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling, to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeeded in reaching the apartment, just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looking up in her face, smiled, moved its lips, and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of baby." Sweet, consoling words! they hardly ceased when the infant was in Heaven.

Beautiful Extract.—The velvet moss grows on a sterile rock, the mistletoe flourishes on the branches, the ivy clings to the moulderings ruins, the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadless amid the mutations of the receding year; and, Heaven be praised! something beautiful to see and grateful to the soul, will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling allure and broken arches of the desolate temple of the human heart.

A CONDUMINUM.—What is the difference between a man who steals another with intent to kill, and the man who steals a hog and actually kills it?

Answer.—The first is a crime with intent to kill, and the latter is a killing without intent.

INDIAN SUMMER.—We do not know the history of the following pleasing poem, which we find in a recent number of the *Musical Review*. A sweater fancy of the "Indian Summer" we have never seen:

"There is a time, just are the frost,
When Indian summer's on her's way,
When Autumn comes in dreary way;
When Summer comes in musing mind,
To gaze once more on hill and dell,
To mark how many sheaves they bind,
And see if all are ripened well.

"With balmy breath she whispers low,
The smiling flowers leap up and give
Their sweetest incense to the air,
For her who made their beauty live.
She enters 'neath the woodland shade,
Her sephry lit the lingering leaf,
And bear it gently where are laid
The loved and lost ones of her grief.

"At last, old Autumn, rising, takes
A step, and with a hand so bold,
With boisterous hands the trees he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own.
Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain,
And waiting Winter, grant and grim,
See mis' Autumn hold her grain,
And smile. Autumn held it all for him.

PROOF THAT A MAN DIED.—A subscriber to one of the Eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor, that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would without fail discharge the bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion therefore was, that the man was dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in his next paper, placed the name of the delinquent under his obituary head, with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject of it appeared to the editor—not with the pale and gashly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions, but as red as scarlet. Neither did it, like other apparitions wait to be spoken to but broke silence. "What sir, did you mean by publishing my death?" "Why sir, the same that I mean when I publish the death of any other person—viz: to let the world know that you were dead." "Well, but I am not dead." "Not dead! then it is your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived till that time. The day is passed the bill is not paid, and you positively must pay it for I will not believe you would forfeit your word—No." "I see you have got around me, Mr. Editor—but say no more about it—it's here's the money." And hark ye, just contradict my death next month, will you?" "O certainly, sir, just to please you—though upon my word I can't help thinking you deal with the time specified, and that you merely came back to pay that bill on account of your friendship for me."

LUSCIOUS KISSING DESCRIBED.—Almost any writer, says the *Yankee Blade*, can describe emotions of joy, anger, fear, doubt or hope; but there are very few who can give anything like an adequate description of the exquisite, heavenly and thrilling joy of exquisite kissing. We copy below three of the best attempts that we have ever seen. The first is by a young lady during her first year of courtship:

"Stand up!" says the Judge.
"All ready?" replied the attorney.
"Command the prisoner to stand up!" says the Judge, "while the indictment is being read!"
The broad-shouldered constable now walked up to the prisoner's box, during the apparent momentary absence of the sheriff, placed his hands on the shoulder of the young man, and exclaimed—

"Stand up!"
"Wat' fur!" said the astonished young farmer, "To hear the charge read!" exclaimed the constable.
"Wall, I guess I kin hear what's goin' on, without standin', as well as the rest 'em," was the reply.

"Stand up!" roared the Judge, in a burst of passion; he had just hit his tongue while picking his teeth; "young man, stand up! or the consequences be upon your own head."

The victim came upon his feet as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, and looking around the court-room, and noticing that all eyes were upon him with an expression about as affectionate as that of a rabid man toward a bowl of water, he hung his head in confusion and mortification, and was nearly deaf to the words of the indictment, but he heard enough of the long, complicated, tangled sentences to learn that he was charged with stealing, or embezzling, or cheating, or pilfering some house or somebody, and he couldn't tell exactly which.

"What does he say to the charge? Guilty or not guilty?" inquired the Judge, peeping over his spectacles with a look cool enough to freeze a man's blood.

"Guilty or not guilty?"

"The young man ventured to look up, in hopes to find a sympathizing eye, but all were cold and unfriendly, and he again gazed on the saw-dusted floor and trembled with confusion.

"Guilty or not guilty?" again vociferated the Judge at this point that plainly denoted impatience with the case.

The broad-shouldered constable being rather a human man, now stepped up to the prisoner, and said—

"You had better say 'not guilty,' of course! If you say 'guilty' you don't stand no chance this term, that's sure, and if you say 'not guilty' and wish at any future state of the case to change your plea to 'guilty' you can do it, without any injury to yourself. Therefore I advise you to say 'not guilty,' and stick to it as long as there's any chance."

Jonathan's feelings had been simmering some time, but now they fairly boiled over, and with a look of innocence, but determined resolution, he swung his arms about his head and exclaimed—

"What is all nature are you fellows trying to do? I ain't been stealin' nothin'! I *haven't* sure!"

Just at this moment the front door opened, and the sheriff, with the genuine prisoner, walked into the room, and proceeded at once to the box.

The Court saw in a moment its mistake, and tried to choke off its effect with a frown—but it was no go.

The crowd burst forth into a horse laugh that fairly made the windows rattle, and the young man left the room, and proceeded at once to the box.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N.C., MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1853.

Authorised Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe co., N.C.
JOHN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Cabinet Changes, etc.

All sorts of rumors about Cabinet changes, and so forth, seem to be the food upon which the anti-administration press subsists; and all, we believe, equally without foundation. We have no idea, for instance, that Mr. Davis is going to resign the Secretaryship of War, in order to go into the United States Senate. We have no idea that he has published any card in Mississippi, avowing his readiness to leave the Cabinet for a seat in the United States Senate. In fact, he has done *no such thing*. We have no idea that the fuses gotten up by the agents or tools of New York Gormandizers, such as George Law, or his organ, the Washington *Sentinel*, speak the *democratic* sentiment of anybody. Nay, more than this, we are fully convinced that the *democratic* party gains practically, by the loss of New York. It had grown too unwieldy. It had gathered in too many jarring and discordant elements, and it can hardly fail to be largely benefited by a little purgation; and certainly, we know of no point where depletion could more properly commence than at N. York, where parties and factions are mere personal feuds, corrupt and disgraceful—where a domineering, dictatorial spirit seems to have taken up its abode, and whence it seeks to fulminate its “Imperial” edicts to the mere Provincials of the other States. We don’t like to see certain influences in New York favorable to an administration; for we know, that to insure their favor, such administration must connive at some monstrous special favors for New York interests—some monstrous frauds upon the Treasury and the country. That such interests—that the steamship monopolists and their organs in Washington City and New York, are down upon the President and his Cabinet, is only a proof that they cannot expect to bleed the Treasury through their instrumentality.

While these plunderers in New York are built up by millions, we want some thousands for Wilmington; there are other States besides New York, and among them is North Carolina.

But these virtuous people talk about the President having betrayed the South. When or in what instance? In his appointments? What marshall of Mr. Pierce’s appointment has failed in giving due efficiency to the *Fugitive Slave Law*? What officer from the cabinet down has acted or spoken otherwise than in perfect good faith towards the compromise in all its parts. But President Pierce has betrayed the South! How? In his cabinet? Mr. Marcy shows a record to which Mr. Dickinson can make no approach. Dobbin we know. Davis and Guthrie are both States Rights Southern Democrats. Campbell is the friend of Buchanan, and through all the struggles with Free Soilers in Pennsylvania, no man stepped forward more manfully than Campbell. McClellan was appointed in the interests of General Cass, one of the great compromisers, and himself earnestly supported that series of measures. Caleb Cushing’s letter on the subject of the intended coalition between Democrats and Free Soilers in Massachusetts, shows his standing; and yet we are told that the South has been betrayed. Not in act, word or thought, but simply because certain men have not been appointed, nor certain interests pampered or promised to be pampered. The thing is plain. Great country, with seven thousand miles of seacoast!

The Wilmington Cemetery.

The attention of our people seems to be aroused to the importance of providing a suitable place for the burial of the dead. For sanitary reasons—if no higher or nobler considerations would warrant such a movement—we think it is time that the citizens of this flourishing and rapidly increasing city should lend a ready aid to accomplish the design of those who are now making so praiseworthy an effort to promote the public good. By the provisions of the charter, the money subscribed will all be reimbursed with interest out of the proceeds of the sales of the lots and burial fees.

Some ready money will of course be required to purchase the ground, lay off and inclose it, and we are informed that the gentlemen concerned in the management of the business, have made a judicious selection of a piece of land in the immediate neighborhood of the City.

Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

We understand a train crossed Eagles’ Island yesterday, and that the passenger and freight trains will run regularly to that point on and after Monday next. This will reduce the time in this line about three-quarters of an hour. The staging is now reduced to fourteen miles, and within ten days a further reduction of five miles will be made. The gap between the two ends of the road is now only nine miles, which the Company hope to finish—except the Bridge—by the close of the year.

A change of schedule will take place on Monday next. The night mail going South will reach this place at 7 P.M., and be conveyed by that line, connecting at Branchville with the mail by the Charleston steamers, thus reducing the time nearly twelve hours. In this mail will be conveyed to the respective post offices on the line.—*Daily Journal*, 18th inst.

The Fayetteville Observer admits that the result of the late Whig victory in New York will be the result of the re-election of W.M. H. Seward to the United States Senate, but contends that the Soths had carried the day, they would have put Dix in—the man who wished to surround the slave States with a “cordon of free States, that slavery might sting itself to death.” “We know,” continues the Observer, “that he denies having used the expression, but we are well assured that he did.” Now, might we ask, how is the Observer well assured, in the absence of proof, and the face of Mr. Dix’s positive denial, that he made use of any such expression? Whatever Mr. Dix’s political sins may have been, his character as a gentleman and a man of truth, has never been assailed—even in New York. The Observer, then, can only feel well assured that he states falsely in denying expressions wrongly attributed to him, upon the supposition that, as a *Democrat*, he is unworthy of belief. The Observer is at least candid, if not complimentary.

We have received from Mr. Whitaker “Barham’s Illustrated News,” for last week, containing pictorial views in *Jap* and Washington City, besides other interesting matter.

Later from Rio.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16th.—Dated from Rio on 8th, have been received per ship *Grey Eagle*. *Grey Eagle* was high, being quoted at 46000 a 51 per arre.

Rio was healthy, and business limited in consequence of no coffee arriving. Spoke on the equator *Ajax*, for Baltimore. Left in port the *Sea Foam*, for Baltimore, and *Union*, to sail for New York on the 12th; *Wizard*, from New York for San Francisco, to sail 11th; *Barque Roanoke*, from Baltimore, discharging; *Water Witch*, for San Francisco, repairing.

We learn from Capt. *Woodbury*, that the light vessel “*Frying Pan Shoals*,” has recently arrived at Smithville, and will soon be taken to her place near the extremity of the Shoals, where she will furnish, to vessels engaged in the Wilmington trade, and to the immense coastwise and foreign fleet passing continually along our coast, a conspicuous mark to indicate by day and by night their own position at sea, and the place of the danger which they would wish to avoid, or the nearest approach which they can safely make towards land.

This vessel is, we are informed by Capt. *Woodbury*, who has just received her on the part of the L. B. Board, very strongly made, her hull of white oak and Wilmington pine—has two decks, the upper one being very high above water—her capacity about 300 tons—her model beautiful and evidently well suited to the intended use.

She is, without doubt, by far the best light vessel hitherto made in this country, and perhaps not inferior to any in the world.

She was built and equipped by the very enterprising firm of *FARDY & ALD*, Baltimore, who, at the same time, constructed a similar vessel for *Nantucket Shoals*.

The illuminating apparatus is entirely new in this country, and will enable this vessel to exhibit a light nearly as brilliant as that of a good Light House on land.

A lantern is raised by a windlass, and suspended around and near the top of each of the two masts; each lantern has eight lamps, and eight 12 inch parabolic reflectors, with the most approved appliances for keeping the face of every reflector nearly vertical, notwithstanding any motion of the vessel.

The Light House Board has taken unsworn pains to put this vessel, in every particular, on a level with the best structures in the world, intended for similar purposes.

The Difference.

“A public man cannot be guilty of a greater mistake,” says the *Wilmington Journal*,—than to do what? does the reader suppose. Why, of course, to fail to perform his public duty, or to commit some act of corruption. No such thing. These are mere pedagogies, which the Journal did not even think of.

The greatest mistake which a public man can commit, according to the moral philosophy of the *Wilmington Journal*, is to write letters!

Now, the great difference between the *Observer* and *Journal*, as seen by the above, is shown in the *Observer*’s classing or supposing that other people would class failure to perform public duty, or the commission of some act of corruption among *mistakes*; we would call these crimes, or, at the least, faults or misdemeanors. We put letter-writing down as a mistake on the part of a public man, and the *Observer*, at once assuming that mistakes and crimes are the same things in politics, says that we place it above neglect of duty or corruption, which are very different things. If the *Observer*’s code of moral ethics so confounds things, our’s does not.

Betsy, the faithful slave of Madame Le Vert, whom Miss Bremer’s new book on *America* has made a historical character, jumped from the *Wilmington* (N. C.) cars one day last week during an alarm of fire and a cry for the passengers to save themselves. She was not missed for a moment or two when the Conductor was entreated to reverse the wheel’s end go back for her. He refused, though offered \$1000 to do so. At the next station a gentleman promptly chartered an engine and returned to the spot where the alarm occurred; and there he found the poor woman lying beside the track in a state of insensibility, with her body so bruised and swollen that the physician could not decide whether her bones were broken or dislocated. Her recovery is extremely doubtful. Great blame is attached to the conductor for his apparent indifference to the life of the poor slave. Betsy has been frequently at the North and in England, France, Germany, and Italy with her mistress. Many times the abolitionists urged her escape, but never with success. Such attachments are by no means uncommon, and they speak well for the care, affection and attachment of those who hold the two relations of master and slave.—*N. Y. Express*.

The above has been going the rounds of the press, upon inquiry at the offices of the *Wilmington & Raleigh* and *Wilmington & Manchester Railroads*, we are informed that the statement is false, no such accident having occurred on either road.

We understand that an alarm of fire was created on the South Carolina Railroad, in consequence of the fall of a small metal lamp, which had been placed on a table in the lady’s apartment, breaking one of the tubes and causing the *Camphine* to ignite.

The passengers were much alarmed, and a negro woman jumped from the cars and was seriously injured.—This, we presume, is the accident alluded to.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the *Wilmington Cemetery*, held at the Commissioners’ Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., on motion of Col. John McRae, John A. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair, and M. London appointed secretary.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a *President*, (pursuant to the provisions of the articles of incorporation,) which resulted in the election of Dr. Armand J. DeRosset, Jr.

The meeting then elected the following named gentlemen as Directors, to serve until the regular election (as provided for in the charter) on the 2d Monday of January next, to wit: Messrs. James Cassidy, John A. Taylor, Henry Nutt, George R. French, Edward Kidder and W. A. Wright.

The gentleman present subscribed the sum of Six Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars, and appointed M. London to solicit subscriptions from the citizens at large, to further an object of so much importance, and pressing necessity.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the papers of the town be requested to publish the name of the *President*, and the names of citizens to the importance of rendering their aid to the accomplishment of an object which will promote the health of the living, and secure to the departed a resting place, provided by affection, and protected by law.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Pres.

M. LONDON, Secy.

DEATH OF SENATOR A. THERON.—We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, U. S. Senator, at 1 o’clock yesterday afternoon. He was a lawyer of great eminence, and was stricken down in the court-room field of his labor and pre-eminent reputation since his retirement from the U. S. Senate in 1849. Pierced and reared in the same county with President Pierce, a close and uninterrupted friendship has subsisted between them for the last thirty years. At the last session of the legislature of New Hampshire, he was re-elected to the Senate; and, now, in the vigor of manhood, in the strength of intellect, and at the highest point of his reputation as a lawyer and a statesman, he is stricken down. We have no time to speak of Mr. Atherton, or of the loss which the nation, and especially the State of New Hampshire, has sustained in his death. What shadows we are!—*Washington Union*.

Mr. Atherton was the author of the celebrated anti-Abolition Atherton Resolutions of 1839.

The Louisiana Elections.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—Full returns received indicate a “democratic” majority of thirty on joint ballot in our Legislature. Our Congressional delegation will stand three democrats to one whig.

Later from Mexico—Fears of Famine—The Cholera—Death of Lieut. Colonel Webster.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The steamer *Tex* has arrived here from *Vera Cruz*, with dates to the 9th inst. She brings \$77,000 in specie.

Affairs in Mexico were in rather an uncomfortable condition, and great fears existed of a famine, which it was apprehended would extend throughout the entire country. The Indians were committing frequent hostilities. In one instance they attacked and killed a party of twelve white persons. The cholera was raging fearfully at Jalapa.

Lieut. Col. Webster died recently at Ft. Brown, of yellow fever.

Death of Gen. William Brewster.

Died in Savannah, Ga., on the 2d of November, 1853, Gen. Samuel Russell, a native of Wilmington, N. C., but for the last 14 years a resident of the State.

The deceased, at the time of his death, occupied the position of Receiver of Public Monies for the Newnanville Land District, to which office he was appointed by the present Administration. Gen. Russell previously filled the place of Register in the same District, and was the first appointee after the organization of that District. His duties in both positions have been performed with ability and integrity.

Tried in early life by the fiery ordeal of unaided effort, a character was formed of material equal to any emergency. Possessed of a generous and warm heart himself, he leaves many to regret his loss. Those who have known him longest and best, find indeed that they have lost a friend.—*Florida News*.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—The stockholders of this Road were in session here when the last number of our paper went to press; John D. Hawkins, Esq., in the chair, and W. W. Vass and W. A. Eaton, Esqrs., secretaries. They adjourned on Friday evening.

Jeremiah Nixon, Esq., of this city appeared as the representative of the State on the occasion.

The Report of the President and Directors exhibited a prosperous and satisfactory condition of the Company’s affairs. We learn that the receipts for the fiscal year, from freight, passengers and mail service amounted to about \$120,000; and the expenses for the same period, exclusive of construction account, about \$60,000. A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared by the Directors, and \$2,500 appropriated to the sinking fund.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: George W. Moreau, Thomas Miller, N. T. Green, and L. O. Branch, on the part of the stockholders; and John G. King, Dr. William J. Hawkins and Gaston H. Wilder on the part of the State. Mr. Branch was unanimously re-elected President of the Company, the affairs of which he has managed during the past year with such signal ability and success.

Raleigh Standard.

The well known correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, “X,” speaking of the recent intelligence from these Islands says:

The late news from the Sandwich Islands is very interesting, foreshadowing what we may expect in that quarter. The islands, where population is gradually dying out, are gravitating towards the United States, and will eventually be people of our race.—The inhabitants and the government, with the King and the son, the Regent, are all in favor of annexation to the United States; and it is certain that, from the geographical position of the islands, no other Power can protect them so effectually as the United States.

England, France and Russia, however, are opposed to this natural arrangement. They envy the United States the possession of the islands, which our industry would render happy and prosperous, and they want to thwart the will of the inhabitants, who, attempt to grasp at the only means which can save them from perishing. That British philanthropy, which is always subservient to British interests, should meddle with the matter, is not surprising, considering the whole history and tendency of the British empire; but what good the possession of the islands would do to Russia or France, or what harm our possession of them would inflict upon those two countries, no reasonable man can possibly guess. France meddles here for no rational purpose, and Russia only to keep her in alarm and a cry for the passengers to save themselves. She was not missed for a moment or two when the Conductor was entreated to reverse the wheel’s end go back for her. He refused, though offered \$1000 to do so. At the next station a gentleman promptly chartered an engine and returned to the spot where the alarm occurred; and there he found the poor woman lying beside the track in a state of insensibility, with her body so bruised and swollen that the physician could not decide whether her bones were broken or dislocated. Her recovery is extremely doubtful. Great blame is attached to the conductor for his apparent indifference to the life of the poor slave. Betsy has been frequently at the North and in England, France, Germany, and Italy with her mistress. Many times the abolitionists urged her escape, but never with success. Such attachments are by no means uncommon, and they speak well for the care, affection and attachment of those who hold the two relations of master and slave.—*N. Y. Express*.

Russia is no maritime power, and with a hundred ships of the line will never become one. She has no school for sailors, no fisheries, no coastwise trade, no insular possessions, no whalers, and although her empire early encircles the globe, she has not one great seaport with a world market. Russia, in the case of the Sandwich Islands, is literally acting the dog in the manger, and is only playing into the hands of the two powers which are in their way to Constantinople. If that be diplomacy, it is certainly a novel species not known to Peter the Great.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—The following despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, was received by us on yesterday. The result of the election ought to teach the South the lesson of preserving to the administration its noble effort to sustain the union and to thwart the will of the inhabitants who, attempt to grasp at the only means which can save them from perishing. That British philanthropy, which is always subservient to British interests, should meddle with the matter, is not surprising, considering the whole history and tendency of the British empire; but what good the possession of the islands would do to Russia or France, or what harm our possession of them would inflict upon those two countries, no reasonable man can possibly guess. France meddles here for no rational purpose, and Russia only to keep her in alarm and a cry for the passengers to save themselves. She was not missed for a moment or two when the Conductor was entreated to reverse the wheel’s end go back for her. He refused, though offered \$1000 to do so. At the next station a gentleman promptly chartered an engine and returned to the spot where the alarm occurred; and there he found the poor woman lying beside the track in a state of insensibility, with her body so bruised and swollen that the physician could not decide whether her bones were broken or dislocated. Her recovery is extremely doubtful. Great blame is attached to the conductor for his apparent indifference to the life of the poor slave. Betsy has been frequently at the North and in England, France, Germany, and Italy with her mistress. Many times the abolitionists urged her escape, but never with success. Such attachments are by no means uncommon, and they speak well for the care, affection and attachment of those who hold the two relations of master and slave.—*N. Y. Express*.

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